

VOL. VIII.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHNA. MONROE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take acknowledgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House, north side.

HORD & METCALFE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

LYSANDER HORD and JAS. P. METCALFE, have formed a partnership for the practice of law and the collection of claims. Business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.
Office, the same as occupied by J. HORD, on St. Clair street.
(April 24 1858.)

MAJOR & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice in the Circuit Court of the 8th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

S. D. MORRIS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business entrusted to him will meet with prompt attention.
Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with J. & W. L. Harlan. REFERS TO
Hon. J. C. Crittenden,
Gov. of Ky.,
Hon. James Harlan,
Taylor, Turner & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.
G. H. Monahan & Co., Louisville, Ky.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE west side of St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Ky.; will practice at law in all the courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office east side of St. Clair street, next door to Mr. Harlan's office.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house.

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law and General Agent,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A. H. C. BROCKEN,
23 CHIEF STREET, New York,
Manufacturer of Glass Springs, Homoeopathic Vials, Graduated Measures, Nursing Bottles, etc.

GLASS Ware for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Photographers, etc. Green Glass-ware by the package. A liberal discount made to the trade. Orders from Country Druggists and Dealers solicited. Price Lists sent on application.

NEW FIRM.
ED. KEENON, JNO. N. CRUTCHER

KEENON & CRUTCHER,
HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,
Books & Stationery.

OF H. EVANS, also that of MORRIS & HAMPTON, will continue to carry on the above business, at the stand occupied by H. EVANS, on Main street, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to merit as well as receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

LANE & BODLEY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wood-Working Machinery,
AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
CINCINNATI, O.

FULL EQUIPMENTS FURNISHED
for manufacturers of
Sash, Doors, and Blinds, Furniture & Chair, and all other articles of
Cabinet and Mill Work.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
Hub, Spoke, Felloe, and Wheel
MACHINERY.

Shafting and Pulleys, with Ball and Socket Hangers, far superior to those in ordinary use, and at the lowest price. For circular saws, circular saws, and
LANE & BODLEY,
Corner John & Water streets,
CINCINNATI, O.

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

STOVES & TINWARE.
F. C. SMITH,
SHOP ON ST. CLAIR ST., IN ROOM FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MORRIS & HAMPTON,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

HAVING purchased the interest of C. A. MERCHANT, in the establishment lately conducted by Merchant & Smith, I would respectfully request all those indebted to the concern, to make payments to me, and to those to whom the firm is indebted, to be settled with me, as I am alone authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm. I will continue the business in Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Spouting and Gutting of all descriptions.

CONTINUALLY ON HAND,
a large assortment of
COOKING, PAINTS, AND COAL STOVES,
Cisterns, Well and Force Pumps, Sheet Lead, Lead, Pipe, &c.
All orders promptly attended to.
F. C. SMITH,
121 1858-19

MANSION HOUSE,
CORNER OF MAIN AND ST. CLAIR STS.
FRANKFORT, KY.

THE undersigned would notify his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the interest of J. T. Luckett in this old established and well-known Hotel and will continue to entertain the public in the best manner, to make payments to me, and to those to whom the firm is indebted, to be settled with me, as I am alone authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm. I will continue the business in Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Spouting and Gutting of all descriptions.

CONTINUALLY ON HAND,
a large assortment of
COOKING, PAINTS, AND COAL STOVES,
Cisterns, Well and Force Pumps, Sheet Lead, Lead, Pipe, &c.
All orders promptly attended to.
F. C. SMITH,
121 1858-19

MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, and Blinds, Furniture & Chair, and all other articles of
Cabinet and Mill Work.

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LANE & BODLEY,
Corner John & Water streets,
CINCINNATI, O.

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that Isaac H. McCune did, on the day of —, A. D. 1858, in the county of Graves, kill and murder John Wiggins, Jr., and has since fled from justice. Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension and delivery of said Isaac H. McCune to the Jailor of Graves county, within one year from date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 5th day of November, A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,
MASON BROWN, Sec'y of State.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$500 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that John Henderson and John SUTTON did, on the day of —, A. D. 1858, kill and murder Wm. Farris, in the county of Washington, and have since fled from justice. Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Five Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension and delivery of said Henderson and Sutton to the Jailor of Washington county, within one year from date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 5th day of November, A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,
MASON BROWN, Sec'y of State.

Description.—Henderson is five slender; about 5 feet 11 inches high; black hair and eyes; his skull has been broken in the center of his forehead, just in the edge of the hair, which is hard to discover; downcast expression; rather languidly; slow to speak when spoken to; very illiterate; weighs about 160 pounds.

Sutton is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; rather stout-shouldered; light complexion; goes dressed in a red frock; rather hard of hearing; slow to speak when spoken to; very illiterate; weighs about 160 pounds.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that ALBERT T. RYON did, on the day of —, 1858, in the county of Clark, kill and murder Francis McCall, and has since fled from justice. Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension and delivery of said Ryon to the Jailor of Clark county, within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 5th day of November, A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,
MASON BROWN, Sec'y of State.

Description.—Said Ryon is twenty-four years of age; six feet high; hazel eyes; large Roman nose; all weight 165 or 170 pounds; a little stoop-shouldered; all when walking; voice low and harsh; light brown hair.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that WILLIAM RICE did, on the 6th day of September, 1858, kill and murder Robert Wade, in the county of Madison, and has since fled from justice. Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension and delivery of said Rice to the Jailor of Madison county, within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 19th day of October, A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,
MASON BROWN, Sec'y of State.

Description.—Said Rice is from 25 to 30 years of age; about six feet high; light hair and eyes; a down look; no beard; broad-shouldered; with a stoop; has a knot in his neck, seat of a wound in his hand; all when walking; voice low and harsh; light brown hair; a white fur hat and a blue sack coat.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that I. HARPER WILKINS did, on the day of —, 1858, in the county of Ballard, kill and murder William B. Hull, Jr., and has since fled from justice. Now, therefore, I, JOHN Q. A. KING, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension and delivery of said Wilkins to the Jailor of Ballard county, within one year from date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: JOHN Q. A. KING,
MASON BROWN, Sec'y of State.

Description.—Said Wilkins is from 25 to 30 years of age; about six feet high; light hair and eyes; a down look; no beard; broad-shouldered; with a stoop; has a knot in his neck, seat of a wound in his hand; all when walking; voice low and harsh; light brown hair; a white fur hat and a blue sack coat.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that NICHOLAS H. SHACKLEFORD did, on the day of —, 1858, in the county of Graves, kill and murder Wm. J. Shupe, and has since fled from justice. Now, therefore, I, JOHN Q. A. KING, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Five Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension and delivery of said Shackelford to the Jailor of Graves county, within one year from date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: JOHN Q. A. KING,
MASON BROWN, Sec'y of State.

Description.—Said Shackelford is from 25 to 30 years of age; about six feet high; light hair and eyes; a down look; no beard; broad-shouldered; with a stoop; has a knot in his neck, seat of a wound in his hand; all when walking; voice low and harsh; light brown hair; a white fur hat and a blue sack coat.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that NICHOLAS H. SHACKLEFORD did, on the day of —, 1858, in the county of Graves, kill and murder Wm. J. Shupe, and has since fled from justice. Now, therefore, I, JOHN Q. A. KING, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Five Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension and delivery of said Shackelford to the Jailor of Graves county, within one year from date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: JOHN Q. A. KING,
MASON BROWN, Sec'y of State.

OFFICIAL.

NOTICE.
CONFINED in jail at Smithland, Livingston county, Ky., the following described SLAVE:
A dark copper color, about six feet high, rather hump-shouldered, right leg lame, will weigh about 150 pounds, 27 or 28 years old, had on when arrested a blue blanket coat, brown pants, and an old wool hat, says he belongs to a trader named Pleas, Coon, and was purchased from John Murphy, of Augusta county, Va.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, etc., or he will be dealt with according to law.
W. M. MITCHELL,
Jailer of Livingston county.

RUNAWAYS.
JERRY.
THERE was lodged in the jail of Union county, Ky., on the third day of August, 1858, a Negro Man, rather dark, about 3 feet 9 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds; two or three front teeth out; rather a copper color, with left hand cut off near the wrist—he says by a machine. He says he once belonged to man named Hord, of Union county, near Jarrison, near Florence, Ala. He says he was caught and lodged in the Gallatin Jail, from which he broke. Was this time caught in the same place.

Also, there was lodged in same jail, on the 31st day of July, 1858, a Negro Man calling himself HENRY, about the same age and height of Jerry, and weighs about 150 pounds; two or three front teeth out; rather a copper color, with left hand cut off near the wrist—he says by a machine. He says he once belonged to man named Hord, of Union county, near Jarrison, near Florence, Ala. He says he was caught and lodged in the Gallatin Jail, from which he broke. Was this time caught in the same place.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that HIRSH BIRD did, on the 20th August, 1858, in the county of Lyon, kill and murder Robert Bird, and has since fled from justice. Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension and delivery of said Bird to the Jailor of Lyon county, within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 20th day of August, A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,
MASON BROWN, Sec'y of State.

Description.—Said Bird is about 5 feet 9 inches high; weighs about 140 pounds; rather slender form; somewhat stoop-shouldered; about 30 years old; thin visage; looks down when spoken to; dark eyes; rather dark complexion; speaks in a hoarse, muffled early hair, growing unusually low in the center of his forehead. Last when he left a large-bored rifle lock rifle gun.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that ANDREW H. GLASGOW did, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1858, kill and murder Wm. Egan, in the county of Logan, and has since fled from justice. Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension and delivery of said Andrew H. Glasgow, and his delivery to the Jailor of Logan within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 16th day of August, A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,
MASON BROWN, Sec'y of State.

Description.—Said Glasgow is six feet high; dark complexion; anubian hair; high cheek bones; small gray eyes; thin visage; low forehead; Roman nose; talks long and slow; a little stoop-shouldered; speaks in a hoarse, muffled early hair, growing unusually low in the center of his forehead. Last when he left a large-bored rifle lock rifle gun.

Proclamation by the Governor.
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COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
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By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,
MASON BROWN, Sec'y of State.

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. G. MATHERS,
No. 470 MAIN STREET,
Between Fourth and Fifth, adjoining the Louisville Rolling Mill Warehouse.

Louisville, Ky.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
AND
Furnishing Articles,

FOR
Hotels, Dwellings, Public Institutions,
Dwelling, Stambos, &c.

The largest, most complete, and CHEAPEST ESTABLISHMENT of the kind in the West!

JOHN A. DICKINSON,
No. 78 FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
Louisville, Ky.

UPHOLSTERER, manufacturer and dealer in Mattresses, Comforts, Pillows, Sheets, Towels, Bed Slips, Window Shades, Tapered Linens, Tents, Wagon Covers, Flags, and Carriage Tents.

Particular attention paid to filling orders from Hotels, Steamboats, Private Families, and Country Merchants. *Price as low as cost.*

U. B. EVARTS,
(Successor to Evans & Burton.)
541 MAIN STREET,
Between Second and Third Streets, Louisville, Ky.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and customers that he is now receiving and offering for sale, on liberal terms, one of the largest and most complete stock of goods in his line, ever offered in this market—consisting of

Paper Hangings,
Wool, Caps,
Fire-Screens,
French Window Glass (all sizes),
Stained and Plain Glass,
Looking Glass Plates,
French Plate Glass,
Also, manufactures to order and keeps constantly on hand, for sale, a large stock of

Carpet, Rugs, Mats, Pillows, Cushions, and Picture Frames, and all other articles of every description.

My Gallery of Oil Paintings, Engravings, and a richly framed Mirrors will be found worthy of a visit. Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call and examine.

W. W. TALBOT,
No. 98 FOURTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufacturer of Willow Ware,
DEALER in Fancy and Variety Goods, Toys, Perambulators, Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Baskets, Cutlery, Toilet Articles, &c.

Agent for the sale of Cais, Carriages, Rocking Chairs, Propellers, and WATSON'S CHAIRS.

M. B. SWAIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 4 Masonic Building, Louisville, Ky.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he has now opened at the above mentioned stand a new and splendid stock of the latest styles of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, which he is prepared to manufacture to order in the most approved fashion.

Also, a general assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, SUCH AS

GRAVATS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, DRAWERS, UNDERSHIRTS, &c., &c.

Call and examine my stock and work before purchasing elsewhere.

I will sell very cheap for cash. *sep23 wkt-wtf*

QUININE SUBSTITUTE;
OR,
FAIRBANKS' AGUE TONIC,
For the Effective and Speedy Cure of Fever and Ague.

The proprietor would assure the public that this Quinine, or other Mineral substance, so injurious to the system, and invariably followed by a temporary relapse, enters its composition; that it is essentially vegetable in its nature, may be given to persons of every age and sex, and when administered according to the directions, never fails to effect a certain cure, and completely prevents a return of the disease. Price One Dollar.

PHILMASA A. HURLEY,
Fifth st., near Main, Louisville, Ky.

Sold by all druggists. *sep23 wkt-wtf*

WILLIAM C. DODGE,
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET WARE, UPHOLSTERY, &c.
No. 97 Fourth Street, between Market and Jefferson
Louisville, Ky.

HAVING engaged in the manufacture of Cottage and Bedsteads, I wish to call the attention of the public in and out of the city to my large stock of near 2,000 Bedsteads, of Cherry, Walnut, Oak, Sycamore, Gum, and Poplar, warranted equal to and will be sold as low as any manufactured in the West.

W. C. DODGE, No. 97 Fourth Street.

ARTHUR PETER, RICH'D COX, JAMES MCHAMBERLAN,
Peter & Buchanan,
(Successors to Munn & Buchanan.)

MANUFACTURERS OF
STEEL PLOWS, CULTIVATORS,
AND—
Cummings' Straw and Stack Cutters.

DEALERS in Garden and Tree Seeds, Agricultural Implements and Machines, large and small, of all kinds, Lime, Hydraulic Cement, Plaster of Paris, Chain Pumps, Apples, Potatoes, and Dried Fruit.

434 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary says that, under the various acts of Congress of 1841, '50, '52, and '55, there have been sold 516,785 acres of public domain, requiring 55,731 acres of the public domain to satisfy claims. Of these 55,731 acres, 10,000 have been located to the 3rd September last on 42,731 acres of land, leaving outstanding 10,731 acres, calling for 11,731 acres of land.

It is confidently expected that during the next calendar year the receipts from the sales of the public lands and the quantities sold and located will be greatly increased. It is estimated that without some detrimental change in our system, the income from this source will reach at least \$5,000,000.

It is now satisfactorily ascertained that mines of the precious metals are to be found in the Territories of Washington, Oregon, New Mexico, and Kansas, and the time has arrived for the government of the United States to adopt some definite policy as to its mineral lands.

The Secretary says that, under the various acts of Congress of 1841, '50, '52, and '55, there have been sold 516,785 acres of public domain, requiring 55,731 acres of the public domain to satisfy claims. Of these 55,731 acres, 10,000 have been located to the 3rd September last on 42,731 acres of land, leaving outstanding 10,731 acres, calling for 11,731 acres of land.

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Condensed Report of the Postmaster General.

The whole number of post-offices in the United States on the 30th of June last was 27,571, of which 471 are of the class designated "residential." The number established during the last fiscal year was 2,151, and the number discontinued, 730, being an increase of 1,391. The number of postmasters appointed during the year was 8,254. Of these 4,255 were to fill vacancies occasioned by resignation, 233 by removal, 278 by death, 292 by change of names and sex, and 2,121 on establishment of new offices. The whole number of offices on the 1st of December, 1858, was 28,573.

The transportation statistics show that on the 30th of June last there were in operation 9,226 rail routes, with a length of 299,693 miles, of which 24,414 miles are by railroads and 17,043 by steamboats. They are under the direction of 7,044 contractors. The total annual transportation of mails was 77,765,491 miles, costing \$7,705,418, at an average cost by railroad of 11 cents per mile, by steamboat of 27 cents, and 3 cents per mile by mail carriers of 5 cents and 3 cents per mile by express of 15 cents.

On the 30th of June last, there were in service 410 route agents, at a compensation of \$304,759; 28 express route agents \$28,000; 23 local agents \$28,959; and 1,464 mail carriers at \$184,634; making a total of \$577,352. This amount, with the increased cost of service under the new contract entered into on the 1st of July (\$2,243,156), added to the cost of service as in operation on the 30th of June last (\$7,705,418), makes the total amount for the current year (\$10,615,947), an increase of over \$3,000,000 over the total amount of the year previous.

The net expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30th, including payments for letters, newspapers, and foreign postage, amounted to \$12,722,470. The gross revenue for the year 1858, including receipts from letter carriers and foreign postage, amounted to \$7,486,792, being \$5,245,678 less than the expenditures.

The estimated expenditures for the year 1859 amount to \$14,776,247. The means applicable to defray these amounts only to \$1,094,934, leaving a deficit of \$13,681,313. The estimated expenditures of 1859, as they have been authorized by law.

The aggregate amount of postage (fees, inland, and foreign), on mails transported from July 1, 1857, to February 13, 1858, by the steamers of the New York and Liverpool (Collins) line, was \$111,911 22, and by temporary express companies employed on sailing lines, \$158,259 43, making a total of \$270,170 65. The postage by this line during the year ending June 30, 1857, amounted to \$219,465 63.

The postage on mails conveyed during the last fiscal year by the United States steamers of the New York, Southampton, and Bremen line, was \$102,593 09, and by the New York, Southampton, and Havre line, \$105,921 26, being a decrease of \$25,151 54 by the Bremen, and an increase of \$7,572 21 by the Havre line, as compared with the previous fiscal year.

The amount of letter postage upon mails exchanged with Great Britain, during the year ending June 30, 1858, was \$202,771 64, with an increase of \$25,763 69, from \$177,007 95; France, \$255,426 42; Hamburg, \$114,221 11; on French mails of \$1,078 97; on Bremen mails of \$21,157 07; on French mails of \$1,078 97; on Bremen mails of \$21,157 07; on French mails of \$1,078 97; on Bremen mails of \$21,157 07.

The total postage on letter mails exchanged with Europe was \$1,378,147 72. Speaking of the European and American postal arrangement, the Postmaster General says: "The want of regularity heretofore has had the effect to give the advantage to the British line. The evidence is now before me, that of the correspondence, for instance, between the United States and Switzerland, out of 2,000 letters, 4,000 were transmitted by British vessels, owing, it is believed, mainly to the circum-stance of the known regularity of these vessels in sailing on a given day."

As calculated to furnish the requisite facilities of communication between Europe and the United States, the projected line between New York and England, and between New Orleans and Bordeaux, in France, are among the most important to be established. It is unnecessary to point out the advantages these lines would be certain to have in developing the resources of those States. They could not fail to be otherwise than highly satisfactory. The extension of the Panama Railroad Company for the carrying of mails, by connecting the United States with only 40 miles, is noticed.

A good portion of the report is devoted to the New York and New Orleans route, by which the mails were to be conveyed in 41 days, by Richard, Lombard, Chatagnon, Grand Junction and Jackson, Miss. Going south, the schedule contemplated the running of cars by night from Canton to New Orleans, but shortly afterwards the yellow fever, an epidemic, and the great interest in the service, the railroad company considered it inadvisable to their interests to approach the infected district, except during the day-time. The mails were thus necessarily delayed overnight (12 hours) at Canton, and delivered in New Orleans twelve hours behind the stipulated time. Assurances have, however, been given that such delays shall no longer continue, and it is not expected that the contract schedule will soon be fully complied with, insuring the delivery of the mails from Washington at New Orleans within four and a half days.

The parties to the foregoing arrangement have further stipulated that from and after 1st July next, the time shall be reduced twenty-four hours, making the communication between Washington and New Orleans in three and a half days, between New York and New Orleans within four days, going from Lombard to Gardonsville and not touching at Richmond.

The experiment of having express agents to go through with large mails long distances has proved highly successful. The Tehuantepec route is also noticed as being a complete success. Such a concession for the benefit of mail services of the heaviest kind in the mountains of Mexico has been felt by the frontier settlements of these States. The Secretary regrets to say our force is not sufficient to spare troops in such numbers as will quiet altogether these alarms.

The operations of the army in Utah have been themselves less important, and fraught with more trouble. The people of that Territory, however, still exhibit a spirit of insubordination and noisy discontent. The necessity which called forth the presence of the troops in Utah will require a strong force still to be kept there.

Much praise is bestowed upon General Johnston and the officers and troops under his command. The disbursements amount to nearly \$10,000,000 in the Quarter-master's Department. Every voucher has been filed, with the exception of \$283,703. Nothing will be lost.

As to the artillery school of practice at Fort Monroe, so long an object desired among the military men of the country, the Secretary says, has been established, and bids fair to realize all the benefits to the service which its friends anticipated.

He calls attention to the necessity of providing for the payment of claims brought against the government by different States and Territories for services heretofore rendered by volunteer forces in the suppression of Indian hostilities.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—SENATE.—Various memorials were presented, the only one of particular interest being that of J. H. Smith, asking to be allowed to import steamships duty free, for his New York sailing line. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

At 2 o'clock the Pacific Railroad bill came up, according to a precedent at the adjournment of the debate on the 11th inst. The amendments made last session were read, that is, viz: Mr. Davis, Mr. Donnell's and Mr. Polk's.

Mr. Wilson moved a new amendment that the road should follow the 42d parallel of latitude. Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, asked Mr. Wilson to make his motion for the 43d parallel, which he professed himself unable to do, inasmuch as it would thereby lose its original character.

On the suggestion of Mr. Boies, Mr. Wilson consented to make it from the 35th to the 42d parallel. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, thinking it unlikely that the bill could pass both houses this session, moved that the bill be laid on the table, which the Senate refused to do, by yeas 22, yeas 22.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—SENATE.—Various memorials were presented, but little importance, with the exception of one from the Convention of Massachusetts in Fitchburg, Dec. 20, 1849, on which Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Senate, showing by the tables prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, that at various times on iron ore like opposed to the interests of the Government and the consumers of iron and steel.

The Senate decided to call up Mr. Cleggman's resolution for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, by a vote of 23 yeas to 23 nays. After an ineffectual attempt to take up the Pacific railroad bill, the vote being 22 yeas to 23 nays, the Senate went into executive session, but probably resume public proceedings.

House.—Mr. Conins, of Massachusetts, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to modify the tariff law, and impose specific duties on iron and other articles to which that principle can be applied. Mr. Davis, of Maryland, introduced a joint resolution to be passed with the view of obtaining a modification or reduction of duty on American tobacco for foreign governments. Related to the Committee on Agriculture.

The consideration of Judge Watson's impeachment case was resumed. Mr. Stephens, of Ga., said that this was the first time that attempt was made to impeach a Federal officer in connection with a fact which could not be applied to any other country. The impeachment must not only be for an offense, but for a high crime and misdemeanor, and the House must first determine the offense, according to the principles of the common law. If it is true, as the Senator memorial says, that Judge Watson has been secretly and fraudulently interested in a land claim with a purpose to defraud the Government, the House would be justified in impeaching him, and the charge would be investigated by the Senate. He, however, had failed to see one whit of evidence establishing such a fact; nor was it true that Judge Watson concealed his interest in certain land as he was doing for four years until he was detected. The man, whether high or low, who would deliberately slander another, he would not believe on oath.

Messrs. Davis, of New Carolina, Milson, of Vermont, and Reagan, of Texas, interposing, made explanations, which, however, did not satisfy Mr. Stephens, who in the course of his remarks said that if Judge Watson made errors in his rulings they could have been corrected by appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, said that the resolution heretofore reported from a portion of the Judiciary Committee, to impeach Judge Watson, was in no manner, did not pass upon the guilt or innocence of the accused. That was for the Senate, the only competent body to decide the question. He argued that the matter must not necessarily be such as is indictable at law, in order to be the subject of impeachment, and cited in support of his argument, the case of Judge Pickens, who was dismissed from his office, the charge against him being drunkenness, and had the effect to give the advantage to the British line. The evidence is now before me, that of the correspondence, for instance, between the United States and Switzerland, out of 2,000 letters, 4,000 were transmitted by British vessels, owing, it is believed, mainly to the circum-stance of the known regularity of these vessels in sailing on a given day.

Mr. Boyce called up the report made by the Committee on Elections at the last session, setting forth that in consequence of the tumults, riots, intimidations, and injustice at the election held in November, 1857, in the third congressional district of Maryland, that the said election was an unfair one, and should, therefore, be declared void, and the speaker be requested to notify the Governor of Maryland of the fact.

Mr. Boyce offered a resolution whittling Mr. Wistie, who contests the right of Mr. Harris to a seat on the floor of the H. in view of the consideration of the subject, with the right to speak. Pending the consideration of the resolution, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Mr. Cameron, of Pa., in his speech in the Senate to-day, on the occasion of presenting the memorial of the convention of iron masters, demonstrated his position from elaborate statistics, that the iron manufacture gives an impetus to our agricultural and commercial interests. The manufacture of a thousand tons of pig iron employs seventy men, with their families, supports three hundred and fifty persons, earning annually \$21,000. The present manufacture of a million of tons represents immense and varied agricultural, commercial, and financial interests. He quoted certificates from Philadelphia and Boston merchants, showing that the low price of foreign iron is not advantageous to their business, which is better when all branches of industry are active.

The price of British iron, as an indicator, of the great influence of the market, was shown by the fact that the quotations for pig iron at Glasgow have fluctuated from \$53 to \$19 3/4, and for London from \$69 50 to \$25 00. How, then, can we justify a system of duties which is liable to such fluctuations and uncertainty. Besides, all foreign duties induce the import of inferior iron, which has been the cause of accidents on railroads, wearing from 15 to 20 per cent, while good American iron wears only 1 per cent.

Mr. Cameron saw no remedy but the establishment of a specific duty. An advance in duty of 50 per centum on the average New York market price for the past five years, gives \$9 36 per ton. Iron masters will be content with a specific duty of \$9 00 per ton for pig, and \$18 00 per ton for bar iron. The memorial presented by Mr. Cameron ordered to be printed.

The Vice President has appointed Jefferson Davis, of Miss., on the Senate Printing Committee, in place of Mr. Cleggman, resigned. Among the petitions presented to the Senate was one from Mr. W. C. book-keeper, on Broadway, N. Y., asking Congress to purchase and circulate, gratuitously, a large edition of the book of Mormon.

After an executive session of 3 hours, the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, P. M.—The Senate, in Executive session, disposed of much business to-day. The appointment of C. N. Pine, editor of the Chicago Herald, was confirmed as U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. All the Illinois appointments which were confirmed without opposition, together with appointments made in other States.

The treaties with China and Japan were ratified. The appointments of Hon. Wm. Preston, as Minister to Spain, of General Ward, of Georgia, as Minister to China, and of Hon. J. Quincy Jones, as Minister to Austria, were also confirmed.

On the confirmation of the last named appointment there was a party division in the vote. It was stated that the Hon. J. B. Clay, Representative from the Eighth District of Kentucky, has written a letter declining to be a candidate for re-election.

There is now much less apprehension of trouble with Great Britain than was anticipated when the intelligence was first received respecting the recent events in Central America. The rumors that the President intended sending to Congress a war message, are not well founded. The Administration has still in due consideration this important subject, and its own prominent friends say that its action will be such as will meet the reasonable expectations of the country. The correspondence called for by the resolution of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, was sent to the House to-day, and will be presented to-morrow—mail which time it will not be accessible. It is known, however, from the dispatches of Commodore Melmoth, that after the steamer Washington was boarded by British officers, he demanded an explanation, when Capt. Oldham disclaimed any intention to exercise the right of search, saying that he had merely boarded the Washington to give the news, after it was known that an English government officer was among the passengers—in other words, they had merely made the usual friendly visit, the same as our officers made to British vessels.

Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley and his secretary explained the matter pretty much in the same way. The prominent fact occurs, however, in the correspondence of Great Britain exercises a notable power over the Ministry of Commerce. Sir Gore Ouseley's secretary said that Great Britain had abandoned the right of search, and that, therefore, the visit was not made under duress. It is further stated that a meeting was held at Greytown, when the inhabitants resolved to maintain their independence, and applied to Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley to assist them in so doing. He informed them that the proper course would be to receive due consideration in the proper manner, and that justice should be done to all parties.

Commodore Melmoth then explained the explanation of the British visit to the Washington steamer, frankly, and fairly. The fleet surgeon reports the health of the Commodore such that he should no longer remain on the station.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Tribune's correspondent says Mr. Douglas has prepared and will soon publish a declaration of his intention not to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1860. The Republicans in the House have determined to make an effort to repeal the English limitation on the Kansas act, so as to put Kansas on a parity with Oregon. The majority of the House Committee on Limitations is against repealing the Oregon bill. The vote to-day in committee stood 4 to 4. Mr. Zollner, who opposed the bill, is absent.

A letter from Paris to the Evening Post says Senator Sumner's physician has told him to abandon his hope of returning home for the present season. Mr. Sumner was to leave Paris in a few days for the South of France.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—SENATE.—Various petitions were presented and referred. Mr. Wilson, of Mass., moved to amend the Arizona territorial bill so as to provide for the election of Governor, Secretary, Judges, and other officers by the people for a term of two years. Mr. Wilson also introduced a resolution calling on the President for information concerning the landing by the yacht Wanderer on the coast of Georgia of a cargo of dynamite.

Mr. Cleggman, of North Carolina, offered to bring up his resolution to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Mr. Macon, of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was in favor of having the resolution on the table. He said its effect would be to make an issue with the President. The day may come when the treaty may require to be abrogated, either with advantage or without it, but an Statesman would undertake to do it until he shall have looked far enough ahead to see where it will land us. If the treaty be abrogated, it will place the two countries, as they were before it was entered into, and we will be called upon to define the Monroe doctrine. We have reason to believe, even now, that the Executive is engaged in trying to avert the misunderstanding which have occurred under this treaty.

Mr. Cleggman insisted that from the President's two messages taken in connection, it appeared that our progress had been backward in Central America; for that during the last year Great Britain was getting stronger every day under this treaty; that ought to be put out of the way, and then, when occasioned offered, we will act in that region. As we had filled hitherto to get a good treaty, either from Great Britain or Nicaragua, what ground was there to hope that these parties would, between themselves, make such a treaty as would protect our interests? After further conversation, a vote was taken, and stood—yeas 22, nays 23; so the question was not taken up. The Pacific railroad bill was then taken up.

Town and Harris was permitted, by resolution, to receive certain gifts from the British Government. Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, introduced a bill to give back pay to the officers, since re-installed, who were retired by the Naval Board. On motion of Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, 10,000 extra copies of the President's message were ordered to be printed.

The Senate Agricultural College bill was made the special order for Tuesday next. The Senate then cleared itself of the calendar 123rd adversely reported up on, and indirectly responded 50 bills, being unfinished business from the last session.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday. House.—The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, enclosing communications from the State and Navy Departments in response to resolutions calling for information relative to recent events in Central America—concerning the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which was being read. Also a communication from the Secretary of State, asking for an appropriation to defray the expense of conveying destitute Americans from Vancouver's Island to San Francisco.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Maryland contested election case of Mr. Whyte against Mr. Harris. Mr. Boyce, of S. C., said Mr. Whyte did not claim the seat himself, but simply opposed the retention of it by Mr. Harris.

The House by a vote of 108 yeas to 90 nays, laid on the table the resolution admitting Mr. Whyte to the floor, and liberty of speaking on the subject. Mr. Ennis, of Louisiana, moved to table the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, which reads as follows: "It appears to this House that there was such tumult at the election of Maryland, that it is not practicable to determine the result of the election, and in violation of election, that said election is void and the seat declared vacant, and the Speaker is hereby directed to notify the Governor of Maryland of the fact." The motion to lay on the table prevailed. Yeas 106, nays 97.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Phelps, of Mass., endeavored to have the President's annual message taken up, but the consideration of the bill introduced last session, granting pensions to officers and soldiers of the war of 1812, and to those engaged in all the wars during that period, was resumed.

Mr. Savage insisted that the honor and reputation of the country demanded that those brave men should have their services recognized, and it would be a shame and disgrace if they were not to be rewarded, no matter what might be the expense. This was especially applied to those who were in the war with Great Britain, and lost their means and property by their participation in that contest.

Mr. Nichols was opposed to the principle of this bill throughout, not to increasing the band of pensioners under it. Mr. Burnett replied—No policy is better calculated under our system of government, to keep alive the spirit of patriotism and devotion to the country than by assuring its defenders that when they become helpless they will be taken care of by the Government.

Seward's Speech.

The Rochester speech of Seward, to which we called attention a week ago, elicits the comment all over the country, which is of grave importance. It may not imply to be termed a speech which arouses the basis of the condition of existence as a country. This from the first has been that Colonies or States overruled in interest, unlike in policy, unlike in temper of mind, born even of different sects in religion, and of different races and of different countries, yet have so much of common purpose that they grew up side by side; and have, as such, prospered as nations never prospered before. William H. Seward tells the country this cannot be. These diversified States cannot co-exist on social relations, so opposite to each other as freedom and slavery; that the two elements are so antagonistic that all compromises between them are vain, ephemeral; and that to diversity must succeed uniformly. The impression which this speech is making on the country is a profound one.

Will any one tell us the difference there is, in doing so—we pass the point of ability—in what Seward has uttered, and in what our leading agitators are constantly uttering? Have not the people of this State been told within the past sixty days, in every village and hamlet, by Wilson, Darke, and their coadjutors, that the question is one between freedom and slavery? Have not these sources of sedition proclaimed from day to day—have they not proclaimed it for years—that they meant to work on a work on until the sun shall rise on no slaveholder or set on no slave? Does Seward do anything more than give the philosophy of all this—run it into a practical, tangible issue?

There is no use in palliating this matter with the hope of saving a medium of the credit of the State. For the first time in the last election, the majority of the people of this State endorsed a line of policy. Never did the people do it before; for the men who waged this war on slaveholders, never before on this issue, could get a vote of the people. The Free-soilers always were a minority party of about thirty-five thousand, and last year Banks was a minority Governor. This year he is rejected in a consolidated party, and this party has a majority of the popular vote. More than this by the theory of our politics, a man elected by every body, those who do not go to the polls, give their consent to what is done by those who do go to the polls. Hence this State, we repeat, has endorsed this terrible war on slaveholders; indeed the idea that it cannot live but in an eternal war on co-equal sister States.

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WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends at Louisville and the surrounding country, that we are now prepared to receive orders for the most complete stock of the above goods ever before exhibited in the city of Louisville. Our stock, in all its various departments, has been selected with a special view to meet the wants of every class of customers that visit our city, and comprises every article in the above categories, selected by the Lady of Fashion, the Domestic Housekeeper, or the Planter.

Our articles in our stock have been purchased direct of the Importer or Manufacturer, thus enabling us to save at least two profits to the consumers who purchase our goods at our store, and to offer them at the cheapest prices in the State, therefore invite an inspection of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Notice! Notice!
MR. JOHN L. PEAK, of Georgetown, Ky., wishes to inform the public that the Public School at this place will open on *THIS MORNING*, in the school room of O. H. F. at 10 o'clock, A. M. New York. Our stock, in all its various departments, has been selected with a special view to meet the wants of every class of customers that visit our city, and comprises every article in the above categories, selected by the Lady of Fashion, the Domestic Housekeeper, or the Planter.

H. WHITTINGHAM,
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